

The Daily Gazetteer.

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Friend of mine last Thursday Evening came to me, with an unusual Air of Joy in his Countenance, with the first Copy of a Paper, which, he said, would certainly make a Noise; and, as some honest Gentlemen of his Acquaintance thought, might possibly prove the Occasion of

banding some who had lately Disbanded others. I know my honest Neighbour's Failing, who, because he is not thought fit for a Justice of Peace, enquires to be even with some of the Great Ones, thinking as meanly of them as they can do of him, I could not help smiling; and taking the Paper of his Hand read it aloud, while his Finger and Tongue kept Time to the sweet Sounds of Sedition, and distinguished every strong Note by as emphatick Notes, as ever were given by *H*— at an Opera house. When I had finished my Task, Now, my Friend, said he, what think you of our Cause? Do you think we shan't get the better, now we have the Army on our Side? Truly, I believe not, reply'd I. The riotism of a discarded Courtier, and the Interest of a disbanded Soldier, if they should meet in the same Person, will make him no very considerable Man. Consequently, if you put several of these together, they will have no great Weight: For, you know, it is the peculiar Property of Cyphers, that however they may rise in Number, their Value remains the same; that is, an Assembly of Nothings can do Nothing. And this, my Friend, is my Opinion of your Friend's Paper, and of those Friends whose Sake he wrote it. Very well, answered the Gentleman, I see neither Argument nor Wit will prevail upon you; but my Life for it, the Town will relish it: And I defy you to produce any substantial Reasons for the Contempt you express of it. You seem to have the Cue of the Great; and think that Power will justify any Acts of Power.

My Friend, said I, your's is a common Case; Disappointment has made you angry, and all the angry from Disappointment are in your good Grace; but come, be calm a little, and I will give you my Reasons, the rather because I am afraid nobody else will be brought to condescend to reason with you. Your Author sets out with telling us, that there is a Kind of Officers at present in the Army, thrust in by what is called a Parliamentary Interest; which is the Burthen of the Song throughout. Now, Sir, let us enquire a little into the Matter, and see what mighty Grievance this is, which has found out. The present Army, say the Malecontents, is a Standing Army, the Officers therein are mere Engines of Power; and who knows when an Engine of Power may be directed to draw his Sword upon his Country? The present Army, say the Friends of the Administration, are a Body of Regular Troops, kept up by Authority of Parliament, to serve and preserve their Country. Let us see now whether the Grievance complained of, hath any Air with the Assertion of the Ministry, or of the Malecontents. In Order to this, we must enquire what gives a Man Parliamentary Interest; and I think this Question may be well answered by these three Qualifications, *Fame, Family, and Fortune*. A Gentleman who has these Qualifications, may, I think, pretend to Parliamentary Interest; that is, may either recommend himself, or effectually support the Interest of another, in Case of Election to Parliament. Now, if in Time of Peace such a Person should procure a Son, a Nephew, a Brother, or a Friend, a Post in the Army, I can see no Fault in it; provided it be not at the Expence of another Man's Merit, which, I am well assured, is a Thing the present Majesty has been always cautious in preventing: I say, with this Restriction, I can see no Fault in it; for that an Army commanded by Heirs of the best Families in the Nation, will look most like the Nation's Army, and will be, of all others, best inclined to do Mischief to the Nation, is, I think, a Point so clear, that it does not stand in need of much Proof. If, indeed, Men of Family were industriously kept out of the Army; if Men of low Birth and no Fortune; if Sergeants and Corporals were to be gradually raised to the highest Commands,

I should think it would afford some Colour for the Cries against, and the Apprehensions from, a Standing Army: But to hear a Man say that the Army is dangerous, because *such* as have an Interest in their Country are raised to Commands therein, is, to me, repugnant to Common Sense, where-ever it may appear. I will carry it farther, Sir, I say it is repugnant also to Experience: I say, that in the late unfortunate Civil War, the Armies were on both Sides tractable, and no Attempts were form'd by either to make themselves absolute Lords of their Country, till the Parliament-Army was new modell'd, and such Officers as had large Interest in their Country, were turned out, to make way for such as would serve no Interest but their own. These were those Engines of Power who drew their Swords upon their Country; not in the Service of a King, or his Ministry, but at the Command of certain false Patriots, who, after murdering their Prince, and slaying the Constitution, chose a Captain from among themselves; or, rather, suffered such a one to impose himself on them, and *share out* his Oppressed Country among *Major-Generals*; who were Civil and Military Tyrants over Provinces where they had no Interest, but what was given them and what was maintained by their Swords. At the Revolution it happen'd otherwise: A Standing Army, rais'd by a King, to maintain his Arbitrary Proceedings in Respect to his Subjects, refused so to do, and saved their Country by the Refusal. Let us inquire how this came to pass: Why, truly, from no other Cause than that the Officers of this Army were of the best Families in the Nation, and, consequently, were in the Interest of the Nation. Let your Author, or any of your Authors, shew the contrary of this if he can; but if they cannot, let him and them forbear railing at Officers brought in by Parliamentary Interest; unless they would be thought to confess, that rather than be without Power, they would receive it from an Army at their Devotion, and so barter the best Constitution in the World for a *Stratocracy*, which, if it may be called a Constitution, must be, of all others, the worst. I am ashamed to be drawn in to speak so gravely in Answer to so poor a Paper: A Paper which has nothing to recommend it to the Publick Notice, but what recommends every paltry Player, when he solicits for his Benefit; a small Stock of second-hand Wit, but a very large one of native Assurance. He talks of Injuries done to Officers who served under the Duke of Marlborough, and gives himself such Airs of that great Man's Name, as had he been living, he of all Men would have most resented. The Duke of Marlborough fought and conquer'd for his Country; while living he was beloved by his Country, his Memory is still dear to it: What then would this Gentleman have? must we adore him? Nay, carry this popish Worship still further, and fall down before every Officer that serv'd under him. His Majesty has shewn the most exact Regard for the Services of Military Officers, and I may be bold to say, that there never was a Reign, in which they had such Justice done them, as in the present: I say this on the Authority of the Officers themselves, many of whom I have heard confess it: To them I appeal for the Truth of what I say, and to the Author of that Letter I would appeal, if I knew him, for the Disproof of what I say, if he knows it in any Instance to be false. As to the Foolery of Reviews, I look upon that Expression to be highly scandalous, and such a glaring Mark of the Author's Disloyalty, considering who presides, at Reviews, that if ever he had a Commission, it was an Instance of Penetration and good Sense, in whoever took it from him; or if I may be allowed to meddle with the Wit of the Party, a *Malecontent in Red*, is a Sort of Traytor in *Grain*. As to the Removes that may have been made lately, or at any other Time in the Army, we have no Reason to doubt, but that they were made on just Motives, because we know that the Prince upon the Throne is remarkably distinguished, by his Love to Justice, and by his Steadiness, in Respect to those who serve him well. I hope, on such Occasions, these Gentlemen don't expect that a Proclamation should be published, containing the weighty Causes for changing a Captain of a Troop of Horse, or for bestowing on such a Gentleman's Son a Pair of Colours. One cannot with Patience, see People altogether unaccountable

in their own Actions, demanding of Kings, Parliaments, and Ministers, a strict Account of their's, and provoking the People to Rebellion, because, truly, they or their Friends have no Business at a Review, but are obliged to Capar and Prance at their own Expence, instead of Curvetting at the Cost of their Country. The Story of the Case, Sir, even you must disapprove; a Gentleman or Nobleman that durst shake his Case at a Command which could come from none but his Prince, must intend the Insult there; and an Officer who would drink his Health on that Score, would, by the Articles of War, be broke by a Court Martial. It is for this Reason, that I am persuaded no Officer wrote that Letter; they are, generally speaking, Men of good Sense, nice Honour, and have the tenderest Regard for their Royal Master. In pretending therefore to be one of these, he has done every Corp in the Service particular Injury; and as such, I dare say, every Military Reader will resent it. On the Whole, I look upon it to be a proper Memorial of the Spirit of both Parties, and to be a full Proof of the Madnes of the Malecontents, and the Mildness of the Ministry: If you know, Sir, any other Use it can be made of, there it is; the People who can be poissened with such Whipt Sillabubs, ought to fall with as little Pity, as they have lived with Sense, which you may be sure I would not say, if I thought my Country had any Concern in it. My poor Neighbour was so startled at this unusual Warmth, that he left me without a Reply, and thereby put an End to our Conversation.

R. F.

HOME PORTS.

Dublin, June 24. On the 19th arrived the Michael, Mac Carthy, from Bilbao: On the 20th the Matthew and Mary, Cornick, from Nantz: On the 22d the Dawson, Duff, from Chester for Leghorn; the Betty, Tool, from Sherant: On the 24th the Milford Factor, Stoakes, from Lisbon; and this Day sailed the Renfrew, Andrews, for St. Martins.

Deal, July 6. Wind N. E. The outward bound are all failed Westward. Came down the Thomas, Turpin, for Cadiz.

Gravesend, July 6. Yesterday passed by the William and Deborah, Storey; and this Day the Emanuel, Johnson, and Haverton Hill, Metcalfe, from Norway; the Acton, Moore, from Narva, and the Dunkirk Packet, Smith, from Dunkirk.

The Mary, Paxton, from Jamaica for London, was off of Fowey the 30th of June last.

L O N D O N.

His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury sets out on Monday next, in order to visit his whole Diocese.

On Tuesday the Visitation will be held at Maidstone. And on Thursday the 14th at Ashford. And on Monday the 18th, and Thursday the 21st at Canterbury. And on Tuesday the 19th at Dover.

At all which Places there will be Confirmations. His Grace intends to Visit his Cathedral Church on Saturday the 15th.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bristol, at his Grace's Request, will confirm at Faversham on Saturday the 9th, and at Sittingbourn on Sunday the 10th.

The Reverend the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury have presented the Rev. John Welles, M. A. to the Living of Ixning in Suffolk, in the Room of Mr. Margetson, deceased.

On Thursday last died the Rev. Mr. Daniel Somerscales, Vicar of Doddington; the Living is in the Gift of the Archdeacon of Canterbury.

On Wednesday Evening died Thomas Jackson, Esq; Town Clerk of this City: And on Wednesday next a Common Council will be held for supplying that Vacancy; the Candidates for which are Mr. Timms and Mr. Man.

On Wednesday last the Lady of Samuel Sandys, Esq; Member of Parliament for the City of Worcester, was safely delivered of a Son, who lived



Christened by the Name of Henry, and died the same Day.

We hear that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, has appointed Henry Drax, Esq; Member of Parliament for Wareham in Dorsetshire, to be Steward of all his Manors in the said County.

Yesterday Morning Money was sent from the Pay Office in Broad-street to Portsmouth, to pay the Wages due to the 31st of December last, to the Companies of his Majesty's Ships the Port Mahon and Salamander Sloop.

Yesterday Morning the Corpse of Mrs. Hampden, Mother of John Hampden, Esq; Member of Parliament for Wendover in Bucks, who died on Friday last at her House in Conduit-street, was carried from thence in a Grand Manner, to be interred at Hampden, being the Place of Interment for that Family.

To-morrow the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole, accompanied by divers Persons of Distinction, sets out for his Seat at Houghton Hall in Norfolk, where we hear he will continue for about a Fortnight, during which time the Treasury will be adjourned.

Yesterday a Child about three Years of Age, belonging to a Butcher in Tothill-street, Westminster, was unfortunately scalded to Death.

We hear that the Lottery for building a Bridge at Westminster, will be drawn in the City.

Last Tuesday the Rev. Mr. De Chair, was inducted into the Rectory of Coleiden in the County of Surry, to which he was lately presented by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Next Tuesday his Majesty will Review the Three Regiments of Foot Guards in Hyde Park.

The latter End of next Month his Grace the Duke of Devonshire will set out for Chester, in order to embark for Ireland.

On Tuesday last died at his House at Rochester in the County of Kent, John Newport, Esq; a near Relation to the present Earl of Bradford.

By Letters from Sproston, in the County of York, we are informed that on Sunday se'nnight last died by the Bite of a Mad Dog, Simon Williams, Esq; a Gentleman possessed of an Estate of 4000l. per Annum.

'Tis now said, that the Royal Family will not remove to Hampton Court till To-morrow se'nnight.

Yesterday a great Match was run on Hounslow Heath, between a Bay Horse belonging to Mr. Curtis, and a Grey Gelding belonging to Mr. Sharp of Hounslow; the former carrying 10 Stone, and the latter 9 Stone and a Half, for 30 Guineas a Side, four Miles, which was won by Mr. Curtis's Bay Horse, by about half a Mile.

Yesterday the Three Regiments of Foot Guards were Reviewed in Hyde Park by General Wills: At the same time the Right Hon. the Earl of Berkeley was presented to the Command of a Company in the Second Regiment of Foot, in the room of Colonel Eaton, deceased.

On Monday last Mr. Ringwood kiss'd the King's Hand, on his being promoted to the Command of an Independent Company of Foot in South Carolina.

Yesterday 22 Prisoners were tryed at the Old Bailey, 4 whereof were Capitally Convicted; viz.

Martin Wright, for stealing 8 Guineas out of the Chambers of Rogers Applegarth.

John Perdue, for robbing Samuel Slater in Marybone Fields.

John Richardson, for robbing of John Cutting of his Hat on the Highway. And,

Catherine Lenge, for Forgery. 7 were cast for Transportation, and 11 Acquitted.

Casualties, Christnings, and Burials last Week.

Drowned in the River of Thames, buried at St. George in Middlesex 1. Executed 1. Found dead 3. One buried at St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, one at St. John the Evangelist in Westminster, and one at St. Margaret in Westminster. Hang'd himself (a Boy) buried at St. Ann in Middlesex 1. Murdered, buried at St. Mary at Rotherhith 1. Overlaid 1.

Christned	Males 140	Buried	Males 230
	Females 137		Females 256
	In all 277		In all 486
Increased in the Burials this Week 77.			
Whereof have died,			
Under 2 Years of Age	186	Forty and Fifty	38
Between 2 and 5	56	Fifty and Sixty	43
Five and Ten	23	Sixty and Seventy	25
Ten and Twenty	16	Seventy and Eighty	17
Twenty and Thirty	33	Eighty and Ninety	8
Thirty and Forty	39	Ninety and a Hundred	2

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	06 31	06 54

Bank Stock 145 1-half. India 182. South Sea 103 3-4ths. Old Annuity 110 5-8ths. New ditto 112 3-8ths. Three per Cent. 107. Emperor's Loan 117. Royal Assurance 111 3-4ths. London Assurance 14 3-4ths to 7-8ths. African 14. New India Bonds 6 l. 18 s. to 19 s. Premium. Old ditto 6 l. 16 s. to 17 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 4 l. 8 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 3 l. 7 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallics 1 to 5 Prem. English Copper 2 l. 12 s. Welsh ditto, 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 8 1-4th per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 3 1-4th per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 121 1-half. Lottery Tickets 9 l. 19 s. 6 d.

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This Day is Published, THE POLITICAL STATE of Great Britain for the Month of JUNE, 1737.

- Containing in particular,
1. Further Reflections on the 3 per Cent. Scheme, and on the publick Rejoicings made when rejected by the House of Commons.
 2. A Poetical Letter left the Girl that was dropped in St. Giles's.
 3. An Account of a Gentlewoman's Death from the Regret of a Misfortune which befel a Friend of hers, for giving her his Advice.
 4. Disputes and Calculations relating to the present Lottery.
 5. Remarks on the Verdict of the Coroner's Inquest on the Death of Corporal Cluff.
 6. Several Letters relating to the late Choice of East India Directors.
 7. Lords Protest on a Motion for an Address to his Majesty, for settling 100,000l. on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
 8. The Lords Commissioners Speech at the Opening the last Session of Parliament.
 9. Address of both Houses, &c.
 10. Debates in the House of Lords, as to an Inquiry into Tumults, &c.
 11. Marriages, &c.
 12. Bills of Mortality.
- Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row. Price 1s. 6d. Where may be had those for any former Months.

Just Published,

A COLLECTION of several TRACTS of the Right Hon. EDWARD EARL of CHANNING, Author of the History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in ENGLAND, begun in the Year 1647, viz.

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N. B. None of these Pieces were ever printed before, and the Original Manuscripts in his Lordship's Hand-writing be may be seen at T. Woodward's.

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